Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—I have given an opportunity to the hon. Member to put a supplementary. He is persisting in his own way. The question Hour is over. The House will now rise for Tea and re-assemble at 4-30.

The House adjourned for Tea at Four of the Clock and re-assembled at Thirty-seven Minutes past Four of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

Non-Furnishing Replies to Questions etc., by Government

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ನ್ಯಾಮಿ ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಇರುವ ಹಂಪಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಮಧ್ವಾಚಾರ್ಯರ ವಿಗ್ರಹವನ್ನು ನಾಶ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಗಮನ ಸೆಳೆಯುವ ಸೂಚನೆಯನ್ನು ನಾನು ತಮಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಉಪಸಭಾಪತಿಯವರು.—ನಾನು ಅದನ್ನು ನೋಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಎಂ. ಆರ್. ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಮ್ಮ.—ನಾನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಉತ್ತರ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆದಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ತರಿಸಿಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ವಿನಂತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಬಂದೀಗೌಡ.—ನಾನು 15 ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದೆ. ಆ ಪೈಕಿ ಎರಡು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಉತ್ತರ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಬರುವಂತೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ವಿನಂತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಸೂರ್ಯನಾರಾಯಣ ಅಡಿಗ.—ನನ್ನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಇನ್ನೂ ಉತ್ತರ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ.

Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—I will contact the Leader of the House and request him to send answers to as many questions as possible.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಆಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ನಾವು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದ್ದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆದರಿಂದ ಏನು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ಆಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಭಟಿಸಿ ಈ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಒಂದು ದಿವಸ ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಕಿದರೆ ಆಗ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಬರುತ್ತವೆ.

ಉಪಸಭಾಪತಿಯವರು.—ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಭಾನಾಯಕರನ್ನು ನಾನು ಕನಲ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಆದಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಬರುವಂತೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri V. S. HIREGOUDER.—Sir, I have sent a short-notice question, which is of great importance, relating to the DCC Bank at Dharwar which has not distributed the sanctioned loan for supply of manure up to this date. I have been receiving trunk calls from TDB Members, and Society Members. I want the Government to furnish reply to this House and also take action on that. Will the Chair be pleased to arrange to get the reply from the Government ?

Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—That short-notice question has been forwarded to the Government.

Supply of report of the Public Accounts Committee

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಪಿ. ರಾಜಣ್ಣ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಅಕೌಂಟ್ಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಈ ನಥಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಡಿಸಿ ಒಂದು ವಾರ ಆಯಿತು. ಆದರೆ ಅದರ ಕಾಪಿಗಳು ಇನ್ನೂ ನಮಗೆ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿ ನಾನು ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—It is learnt that it is in print and as soon as it is received, copies will be supplied to hon. Members.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಧಾರವಾಡದ ವಿದ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರುಗಳಿಂದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಇಷ್ಟರಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ವರ್ಗವಾಗುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಒಂದು ಷಾರ್ಟ್ ನೋಟೀಸ್ ಕೊಶ್ಚನ್ ಕಳಿಸಿದ್ದೆ. ನಾನು ಕಳಿಸಿ 8-10 ದಿವಸಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಇನ್ನೂ ಉತ್ತರ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ತಾವು ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಉತ್ತರ ತರಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಎಚ್. ಶಿವಾನಂದಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ನಾನೂ ಸಹ ಸಿದ್ದೇಶ್ವರ ಮಿಲ್ಲಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಷಾರ್ಟ್ ನೋಟೀಸ್ ಕೊಶ್ಚನ್ ಕಳಿಸಿದ್ದೆ. ಈ ಕೊಶ್ಚನ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಆಫೀಸಿನಿಂದ ಉತ್ತರ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕಳಿಸುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಕೂಡ ಇದೇ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ತಾವು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕು. ಆ ಮಿಲ್‌ನ ನೌಕರರು ಉಪವಾಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾನು ಏನು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಕಳಿಸಿದ್ದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಓದುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಉಪನಭಾಪತಿಯವರು.—ತಾವು ಓದಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ತಾವು ನನ್ನ ಛೇಂಬರ್‌ಗೆ ಬಂದು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ. ನಾನು ಪರ್‌ಸ್ಯೂ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇಲ್ಲ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಈ ತರಹ ಅಲಗೇಷನ್ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಎಚ್. ಶಿವಾನಂದಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಉದ್ದೇಶಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾವು ಗಹನವಾದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಕಳಿಸಿದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ.

ಉಪನಭಾಪತಿಯವರು.—ಉದ್ದೇಶಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ ಆದಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಉತ್ತರ ಕಳಿಸುವಂತೆ ನಾವು ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎನ್. ಎಂ. ಕೊಟ್ರಬಸಯ್ಯ ನೋಗಿ (ವಿದ್ಯಾಶಾಖೆಯ ಉಪಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು).— ಉದ್ದೇಶಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡದೆ ಬಚ್ಚಿಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಮತ್ತು ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೆಲವು ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಅನೇಕ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಿಂದ ತರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ತಡವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಿದಿಂದ ತಡವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು, ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಚ್ಚಿಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ಉದ್ದೇಶವೂ ಸಾಧನೆಯಾಧಂತೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಎಚ್. ಶಿವಾನಂದಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ನಾನು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಮೇಲೆ ತಪ್ಪನ್ನು ಹೊರಿಸುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಮೇಲಿನ ತಪ್ಪನ್ನು ಮುಚ್ಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ನಿಧಾನವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಕಳಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನನ್ನ ಅಲಗೇಷನ್ ಏನಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಮೇಲೆ ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕಳಿಸಿದರೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಹುಳುಕು ಹೊರಬೀಳುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಅವರು ಕಳಿಸುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ತಾವು ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕಳಿಸಲು ಮರು ದಿನ ಸಮಯ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಅವರು ಅಷ್ಟರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳಿಸದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವರಮೇಲೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮಿಷಿನರಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಈಗ ಸಿದ್ದೇಶ್ವರ ಮಿಲ್ ನೌಕರರು ಉಪವಾಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾನು ಪಶ್ನೆ ಕಳಿಸಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅವರು ಉಪವಾಸ ಮುಗಿಸಿದಮೇಲೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಉತ್ತರ ಬಂದರೆ ಏನು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ?

ಉಪನಭಾಪತಿಯವರು.—ನಾನು ಸಭಾನಾಯಕರೊಡನೆ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡಿ, ಆದಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕಳಿಸುವಂತೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಎಚ್. ಶಿವಾನಂದಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ನನ್ನ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಎರಡೂ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಕೂಡ ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಬರುವಂತೆ ತಾವು ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

Calling Attention to a Matter of Urgent Public Importance under Rule 62 *re*: Closure of Government Silk Filatures in Mysore District

Sri G. V. GOWDA (Legislative Assembly Constituency).—I call the attention of the Minister for Agriculture to the situation arising out of the closure of the Government Silk Filature in Mysore District.

Sri B. RACHAIAH (Minister for Agriculture).—The State owned Silk Filatures have been incurring very heavy losses since long. Government have been making every effort to minimise losses but the losses are continuing. The Cost of production has always been higher than the sale price for various reasons, one of which has been constant increase in the emoluments of the workers due to revision of D.A. from time to time and on account of providing facilities to the workers according to various labour laws. The prices of cocoons have also been fluctuating very violently. To increase production and to bring down cost of production, incentive bonus schemes were also introduced. With all this it has not been possible to bring down the cost of production without sacrificng quality of silk. Efforts were also made to obtain subsidy from the Government of India to neutralise these losses; but the Government of India has negatived the request of the State Government. Further the cocoon rates at the end of February 1969 ranged between Rs. 6.90 to Rs. 9 02 per Kg. Arrivals into the Cocoon Markets were comparatively low and there was keen competition among the private reelers to purchase cocoons. Faced with this situation and to bring down the losses the General Managers of the Government Silk Filature Units were instructed to purchase cocoons so as to limit the cost of cocoons in a Kg. of raw silk produced to Rs. 100. As the cocoon rates prevailing in the cocoon markets were higher, they suspended purchases and the filature units were closed.

After negotiation with labour leaders in several units the terms agreed to by each unit were referred to the Board of Management for Government Sericulture Industrial Concerns. The Board in their meeting held on 23rd April 1969 approved certain terms for restarting of the Filature Units. These terms were handed over to the representatives of the Labour Unions of the Filature Units. All unions except the Union of the Government Silk Filature, Kollegal, accepted these terms. A statement indicating the terms accepted by the several labour unions except the Labour Union of the Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal, is enclosed herein.

The cocoon supply position at Kanakapura was comparatively better and the Filature at Kanakapura was restarted on 14th June 1969. The Mamballi Unit was restarted on 21st June 1969. The Filature units at Santhemarahalli and Chamarajanagar were restarted on 27th June 1969. During June 1969, however, the flow of cocoons into the markets was not appreciable and for cocoons of average 18 Renditta the rate prevailing was between Rs. 9 to Rs. 9.50 per Kg. In the cocoon market there was very keen competition for the available cocoons. In

view of this high cost and paucity of cocoons, the T. Narasipur and Mysore Units were not restarted during June 1969. However, after building a stock of about 24,000 Kgs. of cocoons, the T. Narasipur and Mysore Units were restarted on 18th and 24th July 1969 respectively.

Due to failure of rains all over the Mysore District during July and first fortnight of August, mulberry crops failed and the inflow of cocoons further deteriorated and the rate all of a sudden went up to Rs. 10 to Rs. 10-50 per Kg. Purchase of cocoons at this high rate and working the units would result in heavy losses to the Filatures. The cocoon stock position very much depleted and cocoons were not available even at these high rates. With the poor inflow of cocoons and abnormal rates the work in the Filature Units was arranged for 4 days and declared lay off for 3 days in a week from 3rd Week of August 1969. As the inflow of cocoons further dwindled down below 500 Kgs. The Filatures are now working only for 2 days in a week and the employees are paid lay off compensation.

As regards the Kollegal Unit the Labour Union has not accepted the terms and conditions set out for restarting and on the other hand they have started agitation. The conciliation initiated by the Labour Department also failed. On account of the unreasonable stand taken by the labourers of the Factory, action has been taken to issue termination notices to the individual workers of this unit as per rules.

Statement showing the terms offered to the Labour Unions of the Silk Filatures for reopening them

1. To give an increased production of 500 gms. of 20/22 donier raw silk per basin per day;

2. To assure that the quality of silk will not deteriorate and quality would be maintained in spite of increased production;

3. For the removal of inefficient labour on account of age irregular attendance and bad conduct and according to the list to be prepared;

4. To withdraw all pending disputes;

5. Not to press for payment of enhanced Dearness Allowance which has been sanctioned with effect from 1st April 1969 for a period of two years;

6. To make it a point to call for works Committees to discuss day-to-day problems.

7. To help the management to reduce the labour strength to 2.2 per basin from the present level as far as possible;

8. To depute labour representative for the purchase of cocoons;

9. To prepare profit and loss account and the Balance sheets for each unit separately;

(SRI B. RACHAIAH)

10. Not to raise any demand or disputes in any form for a period of two years from 1st April 1969 or till the formation of Silk Industries Corporation whichever is earlier ;

11. The work of individual workers may be reviewed at the end of 3 months and General Manager may notify those who give less production than the minimum fixed to take action and also to take suitable steps against habitual absentees as per standing orders ;

12. Casual labour to be appointed in future may be paid the minimum wages fixed in the Minimum Wages Act.

SRI G. V. GOWDA.—I venture to submit that it is strange and surprising that the management should place demands and not the workers. One of the demands is withdrawal of pending disputes. Why should the workers agree for the disputes being withdrawn ? Let them be referred to the tribunal and the finding of the tribunal be binding. Is it not anti-trade unionism ?

The second condition that the management have put is not to press for the payment of enhanced D. A. sanction with effect from 1st April 1969. Not only the amount is not paid but the workers should not ask for it ? If the Government is not willing, let it be referred to the tribunal and let the decision of the tribunal be binding. While other workers in the industrial establishment are claiming and are paid, why should these workers not get ? If the Government finds that unreasonable demand is made, let it be referred to the tribunal.

The third condition that is put is regarding inefficiency. If any worker if found inefficient, let him be removed. The management is at liberty to remove any worker who is inefficient. For the sake of a few inefficient workers you have closed the factory rendering thousands of Harijan workers jobless.

They have undertaken to fasting for the last 7 days. Therefore these demands put forth by the management are most unreasonable. You must take steps to increase production of first class cocoons and insist on good production without affecting quality of silk. The management does not do it. For the fault of the management, you are penalising the workers. This is not justifiable. Therefore I am submitting that the Minister must make up his mind. I am for getting good production and the factory should not run into loss. But for doing that there are other ways. Why should this factory incur loss after integration only and not before integration ? The Minister must probe into this. For the sake of somebody you should not penalise the workers. I request with all sincerity to do justice to the workers, open the silk filatures, insist on good production and remove all those who are inefficient.

SRI B. RACHAIAH.—Sir, the Hon. Members are aware that prior to 1963 whenever the Government revised D. A. and other emoluments

to the Government servants, it was not made applicable to the Filature Units. It was only from 1963 when I took over silk filature industry that I personally pleaded with other colleagues to extend the benefits to the filature units also. After having introduced these benefits to these people, it is unfortunate that the workers have not realised their responsibility in giving increased production commensurate with the expenditure. Secondly, with regard to the removal of inefficient labourers, the Hon. Member Sri G. V. Gowda suggested that he has no objection to remove inefficient workers. Whenever the management tried to weed out inefficient workers, and undesirable workers, all the workers used to join and they have never allowed the management to remove the inefficient workers. That is the information I have ascertained from the management. With regard to the withdrawal of disputes, when the workers want to restart the factory, this factory cannot afford to spend money on litigation and other expenses. It is only when the filatures was in trouble, all of us during 1956, pleaded with the then Government to take private companies and run the industry just to help the labourers as well as the farmers who depended on sericulture industry. Under the Act the labour disputes for flimsy reasons have been going on in an increased manner than in other filature units. In six units they have accepted these conditions and that has not been accepted by the Kollegal filatures. Apart from this, there are other obligatory duties on the part of the management and the management has also accepted those things. But for some political intervention I think the workers would have accepted the conditions by this time and restarted this industry. It is unfortunate that nearly 700 workers are paid lay-off charges and have not been able to come back to the factory to work on account of some political leaders intervening and forcing them not to accept these conditions.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಈಗ ರೇಷ್ಮೆಗೂಡಿನ ಮಾರಾಟ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಖಾಸಗೀ ವರ್ತಕರೂ ಕಂಪೀಟು ಮಾಡತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಗೂಡುಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೂ ಇಲ್ಲ ನಷ್ಟ ಬರದೇ ನಷ್ಟ ಪತಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ಸರಕಾರ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ರೇಟಿಗೂ ಪ್ರೈವೇಟು ವರ್ತಕರು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ರೇಟಿಗೂ ಬಹಳ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರೈವೇಟು ಡೀಲರುಗಳು ಗೂಡನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯುವಾಗ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ತಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಹರಾಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬೆಲೆಗೆ ಕೂಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ಕೂಗಿದರೂ ಪ್ರೈವೇಟು ಡೀಲರುಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಬೆಚ್ಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸರಕಾರ ಇಷ್ಟು ಬೆಲೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಕಡಿಮೆಯಲ್ಲ ಮಾರಲು ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರೈವೇಟು ಡೀಲರುಗಳು ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರ ಜನರನ್ನೇ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಅವರೇ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಆದರೆ ಸರಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಗಾರರೇ ಎಲ್ಲ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇವರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ರೇಟು ಕೊಡರಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಪ್ರೈವೇಟು ಡೀಲರುಗಳು ಅವರೇ ಸೂಪರ್‌ವೈಸು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವರು ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಚಾರ್ಜುಗಳು ನಾವು ಕೊಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಧದಷ್ಟೂ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಿಂದ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

5-00 P.M.

ಇದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರೈವೇಟ್ ರೀಲರ್ಸ್‌ಗಳು ಏರೇಜ್ ರಪ್ಸೆಂಟೇಜ್‌ವ್ಸ್ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ 1-1½ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿ ಕೂಗಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಎಸ್ಟಾಬ್ಲಿಷ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಮತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮಷ್ಟು ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ)

ಒಬ್ಬ ವರ್ಕರಿಗೆ 4½ಯಿಂದ 5½ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ತನಕ ಕೂಲಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಪ್ರೈವೇಟ್ ರೀಲರ್ಸ್‌ನವರು ಒಬ್ಬ ವರ್ಕರ್‌ಗೆ 2½ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ 22½ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ ಏನು ಇದೆಯೋ ಅಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರೈವೇಟ್ ರೀಲರ್ಸ್‌ಗಳು ಹೋಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿ ಕೂಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದೇ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವೂ ಏರಿಸಿಬಿಟ್ಟು ಅಷ್ಟು ಬೆರೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri M. LINGANNA.—Sir, I want to know whether conditions are put by the union. While reading the statement the Minister said, certain conditions are laid down in the schedule appended. They should have been furnished to the House. I also want to know the minimum production fixed per worker in the Government Filature both prior to the new condition, and as per the new condition, and what is the minimum expected in the private filature.

Sri B. RACHAIAH.—Sir, the conditions are :

1 To give an increased production of 500 gms. of 20/22 denier raw silk per basin per day ;

2 To assure that the quality of silk will not deteriorate and quality would be maintained in spite of increased production ;

3 For the removal of inefficent labour on account of age, irregular attendance and bad conduct and according to the list to be prepared ;

4 To withdraw all pending disputes ;

5 Not to press for payment of enhanced dearness allowance which has been sanctioned with effect from 1st April 1969 for a period of two years ;

6 To make it a point to call for Works Committees to discuss day-to-day problems ;

7 To help the management to reduce the labour strength to 2.2 per basin from the present level as far as possible ;

8 To depute labour representative for the purchase of cocoons ;

9 To prepare profit and loss account and the balance sheets for each unit separately ;

10 Not to raise any demand or dispute in any form for a period of two years from 1st April 1969 or till the formation of Silk Industries Corporation whichever is earlier ;

11 The work of individual workers may be reviewed at the end of 3 months and General Manager may notify those who give less production than the minimum fixed to take action and also to take suitable steps against habitual absentees as per standing orders ;

12 Casual labour to be appointed in future may be paid the minimum wages fixed in the Minimum Wages Act.

Both the labour union and the management have agreed to these conditions and in six of the seven units they have come back to work.

The original production prior to these conditions was about 13 ounces of silk per worker. Now we have increased it only by 100 grams. In private filatures each worker is expected to give nearly 700 to 1000 grams whereas we expect only up to 500 grams. In some of the units they are already giving more than 700 grams and if they produce more than the minimum fixed they will get individual incentive bonus. In that way good workers have been encouraged by introducing individual incentive bonus. Those people who are evading to give the minimum prescribed have to be served with notice for termination of their services. Apart from these 12 conditions, the Government have told the units that if they do not want to give increased production, Government is agreeable to give the minimum wages prescribed by the labour authority for the production which they used to give originally. Even for that they are not agreeable. Therefore, there is no other go but to give notices after 45 days of lay-off to the workers who have not agreed to these conditions.

Clarifications on the Statement of the Minister for Finance on the Award of the Fifth Finance Commission

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಎಂ. ಆರ್. ಲಕ್ಷಮ್ಮ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಆರ್ಥಸಚಿವರು ಒಂದು ಸ್ಟೇಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ ನಾನೂ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀ ಕಾಬ್ಬಿದ್‌ರವರೂ ಒಂದು ಕ್ಲಾರಿಫಿಕೇಷನ್ ಕೇಳ ಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದು ಆ ಸ್ಟೇಜಿನಲ್ಲೇ ನಿಂತು ಹೋಯಿತು. ಸೋಮವಾರ ದಿವಸ ಕೇಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇದ್ದೆ. ಅಷ್ಟು ಹೊತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಎದ್ದು ಹೋಗಿದ್ದರು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಾಳೆ ದಿವಸ ವಾದರೂ ಈ ಕ್ಲಾರಿಫಿಕೇಷನನ್ನು ಕೇಳುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—Perhaps tomorrow that will be taken up.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಗೌಡ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಫೈನಾನ್ಸ್ ಕಮೀಷನ್ ಮುಂದೆ ಏನು ರೆಪ್ರ ಸೆಂಟೇಷನ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ, ಏನೇನು ಮೆಟೀರಿಯಲ್ಸ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ, ಫೈನಾನ್ಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಮುಂದೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಅಕೌಂಟ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮ ಎಸ್ಟಿಮೇಟ್ಸ್ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ? ಸರಿಯಾದ ನ್ಯಾಯ ನಮಗೆ ದೊರಕಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವ ಆಪಾದನೆ ಅವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಏನೇನು ಮೆಟೀರಿಯಲ್ಸ್ ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೋ ಅದನ್ನು ನಮಗೂ ಕೊಡುವುದಾದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ಕ್ಲಾರಿಫಿಕೇಷನ್ ಕೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ಮೆಟೀರಿಯಲ್ಸ್‌ನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ತಮ್ಮ ಮೂಲಕ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಉಪಸಭಾಪತಿಯವರು.—ಈ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Papers laid on the Table

SECRETARY.—As required by Rule 100 of the Rules of Procedure, I lay on the Table the following Bills:—

(1) The Mysore High Court (Amendment) Bill, 1969, as passed by the Legislative Assembly.

(2) The Mysore Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1969, as passed by the Legislative Assembly.